The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,334.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busserah.

The steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,681 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Towns, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, at noon.

Up.		Down.	
	Nov.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Fao	5
" Kurrachee	20	" Bushire	7
" Guadur	23	" Lingah	9
" Muscat	26	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Bunder Abbas	28	" Muscat	13
" Lingah	30	" Guadur	15
" Bushire	2	" Kurrachee	18
" Fao	4	Arrive Bombay	20
Arrive Busserah	Dec. 1		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busserah.

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" Bushire	30	" Guadur	15
" Fao	2	" Kurrachee	18
Arrive Busserah	Dec. 4	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kinsoure, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 A.M., to Mangalore, touching at Mandvie, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 10th November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, and GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Ex-port	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
" Ex-port	"	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

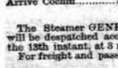
For freight and passage apply to

Nowrojee Bhicajee, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 8th November, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

On Saturday, the 13th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,035 tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, for Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

Alfred Parish, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

La Compagnie Marc Fraissinet Pere et Fils of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 23	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 25-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 26
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Pearce at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½ each.....Rs. 2
Cartes de Visite " " 1

Cash.

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

DENTISTRY.

Mr. Magnus Irvin, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Richardson and Robson,
successors to
Messrs. Dixon and Co.,
Iron and Brass Founders,
Smiths, Engineers,
and
Commission Agents.
manufacturers of
Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks,
Iron Gates and Railings, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Todd, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Crapour, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.—VEHAR WATER TO BE SHUT OFF.—The UNDERSIGNED regrets that it will be necessary again to SHUT OFF the VEHAR WATER from 11 A.M. on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, and that the Main will probably remain CLOSED till 12 A.M on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Mcavoch without further intimation, at the risk and expence of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hillman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"
6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

We beg to call special attention to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the season.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each succeeding Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, No. 25, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the Twenty-fifth October last:—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of the Company, which relates to Transfer Fees, be altered by striking out the words 'that such Transfer Fees be divided between the members of the Board of Directors monthly, and in such proportion as they (the said Board of Directors) shall determine in that behalf,' and that in lieu thereof the following be substituted, viz., 'that such Transfer Fees be credited to the Company's General Fund or Income.'"

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

AUCTION SALE of BATTY GROUND near the PAREL STATION of the G. I. P. and adjoining the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY LINE.—On SATURDAY, the 20th November next, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HERMALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th March, 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Jamadhun Maneckjee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, John Baptist Ribeiro, all that piece or parcel of Sail Batty ground, situate lying, and being in Lower Mahim, near the Esplanade Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mahim Subdistrict, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 381 and 537, containing by admeasurement 1,754 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by public road leading to the Parell Workshop of B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the west by the batty ground belonging to Bondar Gootoor, on or towards the north and south by the watercourses.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

HERMALALL & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

SEWING MACHINES

W. F. THOMAS & Co.'s Patent LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES for every description of work, on Table, with Treadle to work by hand or foot.

The most complete Machines ever manufactured, can STITCH, CORD, GATHER, HEM, BIND, BRAID, QUILT, PLAIT, or TUCK. A book of instructions accompanies each Machine, so that a person wholly unacquainted with a Sewing Machine can in half-an-hour do any kind of needle work.

Each Machine is accompanied with a large supply of Needles (sufficient for 3 years), Screw Driver, Oil Can, Wrench, Key, Spare Shuttle Reels, &c., &c.

The Machine complete on handsome Japanned and Gilt Iron stand, with walnut wood top (to protect the Machine) and Lock and Key, NETT CASH with ORDER, Rs. 150.

*** It is worthy of remark that THOMAS'S Sewing Machines have two Treadles, by which means the worker can keep one uniform rate of power on the Machine with little exertion, and without giving pain to the ankles; as with other Sewing Machines which work simply from the action of both feet alike.

SOUNDY & Co,
GENERAL IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

W. B. DAVIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, Leadenhall Street,
London,
EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouses, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Bulmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness. Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea. Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,
compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for Rowlands' articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

TENDERS will be received up to 4 P.M. on the 15th instant, for the PURCHASE and IMMEDIATE REMOVAL of a large quantity of RUBBLE STONE, fit for building and for conversion into Road Metal, lying in the vicinity of the sites of the New Barracks at Colaba. All information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned

C. MANT, Lieut, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.
Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—LOST or STOLEN from the Apollo Bunder, at about 11 A.M. on the 8th November, the property of a passenger by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, a large brown leather PORTMANTEAU, with one strap round it—one handle only—bearing the initials R T.

Any one giving information of the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 9th November, 1869.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 1½ PER CENT (One and three-eighth per cent) will be paid to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6th November, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 16th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the above named CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to M. VIRAL, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Bormby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Naibai, widow.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3½ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and in the matter of the GEORGE III JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

UPON hearing the Attorney for NUSSEERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the Petition of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, declared in this matter on the Eighteenth day of October, instant, filed in this matter on the same day, I do order that the several persons named in the second column of the Schedule to the said Petition, being Contributories of the said Company, do on or before the Twenty-second day of November next, or within four days after service of this order, pay to the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the said Liquidator of the said Company, at his office, Apollo Street, Bombay, the several sums set opposite to their respective names in the eighth column of the said Schedule, being the sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively in respect of the Two Thousand Rupees Five Hundred per shares made by the said Liquidator, as set forth in his said Petition.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1869.

C. SARGENT.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys to the said Liquidator.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1869, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this Association will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Messrs. MACKIE & Co.'s Auction-Rooms, No. 8, in Hummum Street, either separately or together, in such parcels as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the Sale, determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Claim on the Estate of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, who lately traded at Bombay under the name, style, and firm of D. F. Cama Sons & Co.

Do. on do. of Bomanjee Framjee Cama & Co. of London.

Do. on do. of Messrs. James Barber & Co. of London.

Do. on do. under Act XXVIII. of 1855 of Limjee Manockjee of Bombay.

Do. on do. of Purbhoobhoy Hurgovundass, who lately traded at Bombay in partnership with Nagurbhoy Hurgovundass as Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Hurridass Narronjee, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Luckmidass Sewjee, who lately traded at Bombay as Viram Keswerjee, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, Broker, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Cursetjee Pallonjee Nicholson, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of A. B. Collett, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Rustomjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur, an Insolvent.

Do. on do. of Limjee Dinshaw Davur, an Insolvent.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, including full particulars of the several claims to be sold, comprising therein the amount of Dividend which is anticipated or expected to be received, may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Hoarn, Cleveland and Peile, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. of every day except Sunday until the day of Sale.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1869.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Manager for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McALLAN, Secretary.
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, advertised to be held THIS DAY at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the business undermentioned, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Shareholders present to form a quorum, STANDS ADJOURNED until FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding the following Special Resolution, passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th day of October, instant, viz.:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation, Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

If it is resolved to rescind the above Resolution, then for the purpose of passing Special Resolutions in the following effect:—

1st. That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To confer on the Liquidator or Liquidators authority to exercise all the power given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866.

4th. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company which may hereafter be appointed be authorised to transfer, sell, convey and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed, with a capital of Forty-two Lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th November, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry ..... (Labelled).....	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil " .....Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil " ..... "	38 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. " ..... "	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale.....Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ..... White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, (one voyage).....	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity.....	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule ..... "	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... "	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ..... White capsule ..... "	14 0	8 0
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 " " 42 "
Pints in 2 " " 21 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

BEER and STOUT.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.

In Quarts.....at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints..... " 4 "

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FRIEND.

In Quarts.....at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints..... "

Taking a whole Cask of 8 doz. Pints or 4 doz. Quarts, the price is reduced to Rs. 5-12 for Quarts and Rs. 3-8 for Pints—Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Just received ex "Amiral Jurien de la Graviere"

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs. 10	per dozen quarts.
Do.	" 6	" pints.
PAUILLAC	" 11	" quarts.
Do.	" 6-8	" pints.
ST. ESTEPHE	" 13	" quarts.
Do.	" 7-8	" pints.
MARGAUX	" 16	" quarts

Five per cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

CLARET.—Medoc 83	Rs.	Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	each case 4 doz.	" 12	"
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	" 1	" 15	"
1864 Chateau Larose.....	" 1	" 20	"
1864 Chateau Lafite	" 1	" 25	"
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	" 1	" 22	"
Do.	" 1	" 30	"
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	" 1	" 20	"
SHERRY.—Gibbs & Bruce's green seal	" 2	" 18	"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES were freely offered at Rs. 1,010. Colabas were steady at Rs. 1,835. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,770
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 50	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
3,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Marygon Land	1,360
5,000	2,000	1,470	Nil	Fort Canning	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 ps.	Alb'rt Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	2,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	205
500	1,200	all	850 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,950
200	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,125
200	5,000	all	246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	...	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,625

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	216.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235*
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	136
...	£ 6	45.10.2	do.	Do.	45*
...	£50	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	190.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	760
500	2,500	all	20* p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	135
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	380
200	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,970
500	1,000	all	30	Manockji Petit's	710
2,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,370
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

000	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Trenchler & Co.	260

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
900	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
25	12½		Do. China
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'king
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	10	Feb. '67	East India Bank's
200	62½	May '67	Indian Peninsula
1300	66	Apr. '67	Royal Bank
			Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	500
2,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal I. S.	100
5,000	2,400		Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Rose Gold 10 pr. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	15-6

105

CALCUTTA.—6TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—The sales of 4 per cents. for cash were at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount and a lakh sold at Rs. 93-14 in Exchange for bills. Some 5 per cents. were placed at Rs. 108-0 and small amounts bought for investors at Rs. 108-2 and 108-4. A large amount of 5½ per cents. changed hands at Rs. 112-12 for payment by bills and sums of Rs. 25,000 to 10,000 sold at Rs. 112-10 and 112-12.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,585.

East Indian Railway pieces a large amount at Rs. 240 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, yesterday, at Rs. 195.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 152½.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, yesterday, at Rs. 68 and to-day several lots at Rs. 69 for cash.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

The Freight Market during the first three days of the past week was as dull as before ; on Thursday, however, shippers finding it useless holding out any longer for lower rates, came into the market at the full rates demanded. On Thursday over 3,000 tons were placed for London, being chiefly Jute at £3 per ton. On Friday also there was a large business, and on Saturday again the transactions for London and Liverpool were heavy.

The cause of this firmness in Freights is owing to the very small number of vessels in port unfixed, two first class vessels only having come in during the week. There are three iron ships, and one wooden vessel not fixed whose register tonnage amounts to 4,722 tons. There are a fair number of ships due, but vessels make long passages at this time of the year.

For London.—Jute is the only article that is offering in any quantities, and a large business has been done by the best iron ships at £3 per ton. Rape Seed has been shipped to the extent of 900 tons at £3 per ton, but we hear of nothing in Linseed, neither is there any offering, the nominal rate is £2-12-6 per ton. Saltpetre has suddenly become plentiful, with 500 or 600 tons having been shipped at 10s. per ton. Rice and Sugar are not obtainable. Tea is being shipped extensively at £3 per ton. Hides and Cotton at £3-2-6 per ton. Dogra Seed is £5-10 per ton. There are seventeen vessels on the berth for London, but most of them have the bulk of their cargoes provided, and require choice Light Freight only to fill up. The City of Hankow, Star of Greece, Sarah and Emma, Marpesia, Gitana, and West Ridge fixed during the week.

For Liverpool.—There has been a better demand for this destination and higher rates have been paid. Jute has been done at £2-15 per ton, Linseed at £2-7-6 per ton, and more offering on the same terms. Cotton is scarce at £3 per ton. Saltpetre at 10s. per ton. The Furness Abbey and Gilbert Thompson have taken the best.

CHARTERS.

Nelson, 1,200 tons, iron ship, chartered to arrive from Bombay, at £3-6-3 per ton, for Havre, or for New York at 5½d per ton, or for London at £2-17-6 per ton. Barcilus, 1,200 tons, iron ship, to call at Falmouth for orders for London or Greenock, at £3 per ton, or for Dundee at £3-7-6 per ton.

Lady Octavia, 1,202 tons, iron, chartered for Greenock for a full cargo of Jute at £2-16-3 per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—City of Hankow, 900 tons Jute at £3 per ton, 50 tons Poppy Seed at £3-10 per ton, 2 0 tons Rape Seed at £3 per ton, and 150 tons Tea and Hides at £3 to £3-2-6. Star of Greece 750 tons Jute and 300 tons Rape Seed at £3 per ton, 50 tons Poppy Seed at £3-10, and 150 tons Tea and Hides at £3 to £3-2-6 Sarah and Emma, 500 tons Jute at £3 per ton. Conflict, 50 tons Cotton at £3 per ton, 500 chests Tea at £3 per ton, 100 tons Jute at £3 per ton ; Gitana, 300 tons Jute at £3 per ton, 2 0 tons Saltpetre at 10s. per ton and 100 tons Rape Seed at £3 per ton. West Ridge, 400 tons Jute at £3 per ton, 150 tons Saltpetre at 10s. per ton. Marpesia, 200 tons Jute at £3 per ton, and 100 tons Rape Seed at £3 per ton. Chohala, 300 tons Jute at £3 per ton. Aphrodita, 300 tons Jute at £2-17-6 per ton, and 150 tons at £3 per ton. King Arthur, 150 tons Saltpetre at 10s. per ton. Walter Baine, 300 tons Jute at £3 per ton. Astræa, 400 tons Jute at £3 per ton and 2,500 chests tea at £3 per ton.

For Liverpool.—Evangeline, 100 tons Linseed at £2-7-5, 150 tons Jute at £2-15 per ton and Cotton at £3 per ton. Gilbert Thompson, 200 tons Linseed at £2-7-6 per ton, 600 tons Jute at £2-15 per ton. Furness Abbey, 200 tons Linseed at £2-7-6, 300 tons Jute at £2-15 per ton and Cotton at £3 per ton.

For New York.—Whitter, 1,226 tons, (1,355) tons Linseed, and 200 tons Saltpetre at 5½d per ton. Lizzie H., 500 tons Linseed, and 100 tons Light Freight at £2½ per ton.

Ships not fixed.—Cavanjah, (wood) 391 tons ; Dundee, 1,288 tons ; Ballamah, 1,378 tons ; Stirling Castle, 1,165 tons.

Foreign ship.—Anita F., 653 tons.

For London.—Marpesia, 1,440 tons ; City of Hankow, 1,144 tons ; Star of Greece, 1,280 tons ; Sarah and Emma, 1,051 tons ; Nile, 1,136 tons ; West Ridge, 1,400 tons ; Gitana, 1,326 tons ; Conflict, 1,170 tons ; British Envoy, 1,265 tons ; Chohala, 1,066 tons ; Peerless, 777 tons ; Aphrodita, 1,061 tons ; Hoogly, 1,300 tons ; King Arthur, 1,221 tons ; Walter Baine, 98 tons ; Eurydice, 1,152 tons ; and Astræan, 1,040 tons.

For Liverpool.—Serampore, 1,528 tons ; Berhampore, 1,091 tons ; Evangeline, 955 tons ; Gilbert Thompson, 1061 tons ; and Furness Abbey 1,206 tons.

Iron ships not fixed	...	3 tonnage	3,831 tons
Wooden ,,	...	1 ,,	891 ,,
Foreign ,, ,,	...	1 ,,	653 ,,
Grand total	...	5 ,,	5,355 ,,

CARRINGTON & CO.,
4, Clive Street.

8th November, 1869.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 11.

Ward, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Nowshera, Peshawur.

Flemmar, Captain, 95th Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

Merriman, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Punjaub.

Bulkley, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 11.

Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Cowie, Lieutenant Colonel, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Leslie, Major, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Baker, Major, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Dixon, Captain, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Smyth, Captain, 78th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Tryon, Captain, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Hore, Captain, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Chambers, Captain, 78th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Slatty, Captain, 38th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Bradford, Captain, 38th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Wynn, Captain, 45th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Clarkson, Captain, 39th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Sharples, Lieutenant, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Oldfield, Lieutenant, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Harmer, Lieutenant, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Tarleton, Lieutenant, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Beydell, Lieutenant, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Berkeley, Lieutenant, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee

Mallet, Lieutenant, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Barlow, Lieutenant, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Egerton, Lieutenant, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

LeMarchant, Lieutenant, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Lilley, Lieutenant, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Cowcade, Lieutenant, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Beatty, Ensign, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Beresford, Ensign, 38th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Chevers, Ensign, 29th Foot on duty, to Deolalee.

Whalley, Ensign, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Tufnell, Ensign, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee

Cumberland, Ensign, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Deming, Ensign, 33th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Abbott, Ensign, 38th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Bruce, Ensign, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Conran, Ensign, 38th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Hamilton, Paymaster, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Jobberns, Quartermaster, 29th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Ross, Surgeon, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Davies, Assistant Surgeon, 30th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Sankey, Assistant Surgeon, 38th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Bignell, Ensign 106th, Regiment, to join, to Deolalee.

Campbell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Tennant, Captain, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Belgaum.

Bridge, Ensign, 2-10th Regiment to join, to Secundrabad.

Browne, Ensign, 36th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 10th November, 1869.

Major J. S. Morris, Cadre 15th Regiment N. I., is placed on general duty, Poona.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Gaye, E. Brigade Royal Horses Artillery, for thirty days from day of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH NOVEMBER.

London's	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cutch, November 6.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, November 6.
	Lizzie	Hillman	London, July 23.
	Sydney Dacres	Gillies	Cardiff.
	Zurich	Grunes	Rangoon, Sept. 6.
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cochin.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Empress of India	Nunnerley	Cochin.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Travancore, Eastley, bound to Hongkong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Phlox, for Coast and Goa.

Steamer Tilly, for Coast.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—November 8th, ship Furness, Abbey, [B.], John Morris, London 11th April, and steamer Moulmein, [B.], J. Ewart, Akyab 2nd November.

November 6th, steamer India [B.], Charles Haseman, Singapore 21st October ; and screw steamer Madras, [B.], R.M. Kirdy, Moulmein 31st October.

DEPARTURE.—November 8th, steamer Penang, and ship Duncairn.

Passengers per steamer Madras.—Mr. Galloway and 4 children, Mr. A. Peters, Mr. DeCruz.

Passengers per s. s. Surat, sailing on the 9th November from Calcutta :—

For Madras—Mr and Mrs Adshead, and Mr G. Callaghan and native man servant.

For Galle—Mr J B Knowles and native man servant.

For Bombay—Mr C Danks.

For Suez—Antonio Pessina.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs John Cowie, 2 children and 2 infants, Miss Cowie, Mr and Mrs Barton, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Kemble, Mrs Charles Elliott and 2 infants, Revd J Wellman, Mr and Mrs G C Dutt and 2 Misses Dutt, Mrs Donovan, Mr and Mrs Thorpe, and Mr and Mrs Reily and child.

For Southampton—Mrs Fox, child and infant, Mr Stockmell, 2 children and native female servant, Mrs N W Mackenzie, 2 children, infant and ayah, Mrs Conners and infant, Mrs Berry and infant, Lieutenant and Adjutant Godwin, Lieutenant J D Bird and infant, Captain James Hamilton, Mr J Mackinley, Mr H J Reynolds, Mrs Willisford and child, Moonshee Fuzzel Jurbee, Mr Corrim Bux and man servant, Mr J Betts, Mrs S Bartlett, Mrs Stevenson, and Mr and Mrs Hewett and family.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th Nov., at 2 P.M. ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Nov. 13	Saturday	Dec. 11
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 25
,,	Dec. 4		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th Nov., at 9 A.M., and not 10 A.M. as previously announced.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale ; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *viâ* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Nov. 13th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	26th	,,	,,
Muscat	8th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Baghdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	4 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails till be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 9 (noon) to 9 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Rail way Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nalhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawdy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON.)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight ; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain, they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians ; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above, and for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette.", 16mo., 60 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office ; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SYMONDS.—November 3rd, at Little Bourne, Luz, the wife of W. A. Symonds, Esq., of the Revenue Settlement Department, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DACOSTA—November 5th, the wife of Samuel Dacosta, Esq., Judge Small Cause Court, Arrah, and Sub-Judge, Zillah Shahabad, of a son.

EDWISS.—November 5th, the wife of Mr. Edwiss, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All Creditors, Money Lenders and other Gentlemen are requested to take notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Rosina Grace Ellis, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1869.

EDUCATION, in the Bombay Presidency, pursues its way with growing vigour and prosperous steps. The Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1868-69, just issued, shows that education is slowly making sure progress, and that the great advantages it secures to those capable of using their acquirements are a serious attraction to the people. We need not say that Mr. Peile's report is well-written, because the Bombay public know, by this time, what his accomplishments are, and how, without apparent effort, he can impart fresh interest to the driest details.

The facts with which he has had to deal, although they are not wholly satisfactory, are yet very encouraging, since they show considerable advances throughout the department. On every side, but one, we meet with healthy increase. The total expenditure for the year was £175,642 made up of £84,694 from Imperial, and the respectable sum of £90,947 from Local Funds. Here we have to remark that while the amount derived from Local Funds in 1868-9 exceeds that which accrued in the preceding year by £10,556, the Imperial contribution during the same period fell off by £2,088. In the preceding year the Imperial quota exceeded one-half of the total expended, and it is to be regretted that at least the porportion mentioned should not have been maintained. One charge upon the funds of the department is decidedly open to question. The office of Reporter on the Native Press, an excellent institution, could only have been established for political purposes, and we do not see on what ground the cost of the work can properly be abstracted from the treasury of the Educational Department. The work may be done by the department, but the knowledge thereby acquired by the Government cannot justly be said to promote the education of the people. The expenditure is and should be a political charge on the Political Department. Another charge, that of the cost of the *Gazetteer* in course of compilation, is also in the nature of a political work, and is somewhat out of place in the Educational Budget. The process of compiling the book will no doubt add largely to the general knowledge of Mr. Crowe, and we shall in the end all benefit by his labours ; but the cost of those labours should not be diverted from the proper channel of education, which is none too abundantly supplied.

A few interesting details will exhibit the kind of progress which has been made. During the year the number of schools of all kinds have increased from 2,089 to 2,450. Eight schools, all private, have dropped out of existence, hence although 369 new schools have arisen, the net gain is 361. During the same period the scholars have increased from 137,587 to 157,461, the gain being 20,837, the loss only 963. It is interesting to note that the bulk of the increase in schools and scholars is in the Government institutions, where there has been no falling off, while the fluctuations occur in the aided and unaided private institutions. There has been a large accession to the middle and lower class schools, while the female schools, public and private, have become much more numerous. The Government female schools have sprung up from 97 to 141 ; the private females schools from 45 to 57. The scholars of the other sex at the Government schools were nearly two thousand more than last year, but although there is a net gain in the private institutions there is also some loss. Indeed, increase or decrease seem to depend upon the receipt or non-receipt of aid from the State. The net increase of schools and scholars, respectively, is 361 and 19,874. In like manner we find that 168 young men matriculated in 1868-69 against 108 in the preceding year ; and the aided institutions also showed an advance from 23 to 49, more than double. Comparatively few youths pass the Higher University examinations, none from the aided institutions. Out of forty who passed through the first Examination in Arts, only seven took the B. A., and only four the M. A. degrees. We are not disposed to regret this tailing off. Years must elapse before any considerable number of native students are able to reach the higher latitudes of learning ; and in the meantime we shall do the most good by infiltrating useful knowledge through the lower strata of native society. There is plenty to do in that region. We have not yet, as the Director remarks, succeeded in attracting and teaching one per cent of the population. In the Government institutions there was an average monthly attendance of 134,998, in aided institutions of 8,107, and in inspected only 8,868, giving a total of 151,975. The cost per head to Government in the State seminaries was, in Colleges Rs. 399-6-5 ; in the High School, Rs. 42-13-7 ; in Anglo-Vernacular Rs. 4-12-10 ; in Vernacular Rs. 1-13-5, and in Special Rs. 180-14-2. Where "payment by results" obtains, that is in the aided institutions, the cost per head on average daily attendance is, High Schools Rs. 9-10-10 ; Anglo-Vernacular Rs. 4-14-7 ; Vernacular Rs. 1-5-7 ; so that these two latter classes of schools receive nearly as much per head as the State institutions. It is a pleasing fact that the number of boys learning English in the Anglo-Vernacular school shows an excess of 6,000 over that of last year.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th, 12-13 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 28th Oct., 6-30 P.M.; via Russia, Service 3rd Nov., 3-0 P.M. Private, 31st Oct., 11-40 A.M.

ALLEGED ILLICIT SALE OF OPIUM.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Dalchund Sewram was charged with having in his possession more than a quarter of a Surat seer of opium contrary to Act XXI. of 1827; and Purbhoodass Nanchund was charged with having sold the same without having a retail license. The circumstances, we understand, were, that a police peon named Kullianjee Ludha when sitting at the Custom House gate, opposite the opium warehouses, saw Dalchund come out from one of these warehouses. His pocket seemed rather heavy, and so the policeman followed him till he got out of his buggy in the Marwarree bazaar where he admitted he had opium in his pocket. He said he got it from the second prisoner, that he was in the habit of buying quantities for exportation, and that he got it cheaper in small quantities.

The prisoners were remanded.

A NEW THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LOVERS of the opera and the drama will be glad to learn that there is a movement on foot for the erection of a new theatre in Bombay. It is proposed to form a company, to be called "The Bombay Theatre Company," with a capital of two lakhs of rupees, divided into 200 shares of Rs. 1,000 each; and that the company should undertake "to build a spacious theatre house in a central locality on improved principles—after the style of modern European theatres." At present fifty-five of the shares have been taken up—wholly by native gentlemen, amongst whom are Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, &c. It is proposed to ask European gentlemen to subscribe, and influential aid has already been promised. With half the capital subscribed by Europeans, and the other half by natives, there would be a very sensible little joint-stock concern established, with an admirable public object, and the best chances of success. Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, who got up some very passable performances of Shakespeare's plays and other pieces in the Grant Road Theatre, is pushing the scheme.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTIONS.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday the Senior Magistrate had before him no fewer than 160 complaints by the Health Officer against parties who had neglected to carry out their orders as to cleansing and removing obstructions. One of the most common kind of cases was that of keeping bullocks in a filthy state on lower floors in the native town whilst there were dwelling houses above. The praiseworthy character of cleanliness was forcibly impressed on many of the defaulters, and in a number of the cases they were fined for the past delinquencies and incited to obey the orders of the officers, by a fine for each day the nuisances may yet exist. In other cases further summonses were issued.—Maneckjee Merwanjee Setna was fined Rs. 15 for not completing some drainage at a well near which dhobies work—in Thakoordwar street—with a further penalty of Rs. 5 for every day the nuisance might exist.—Bhawoo Ruckmajee was charged with having failed to remove a nuisance at Breach Candy road. His grandson appeared and held that there was only *debris* on the place, but Mr. West deposed the place was filthy. He expressed his regret to hear a young gentleman come into Court and argue in favour of dirt, in these days of advanced notions as to cleanliness; and imposed a fine of one rupee for the past, and one rupee a day for each of the nuisance.—Goculdas Lilladhur was fined Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 a day for allowing water to run from his premises in Hornby Row without penalty.—Jamsetjee Limjee was fined Rs. 50, and Rs. 5 a day for having a drain and ground in Dhunjee Dongree Street in a filthy state.—Mancooverbai was fined Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 a day for a similar case in Pinjrapole Street.

THE GHUMBAR FEAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The publication of a paragraph in your paper of the 8th instant, about a Mahomedan having joined in mocking the late Ghumbar feast, has created an unnecessary agitation among the Parsees and especially among their orthodox sect.

As connected in the management of the feast, I deem it right to contradict a statement somewhat erroneous.

A Mahomedan in the early part of the day did offer his services as a waterman, having taken the dress of a Parsee. He was, however, immediately detected and handed over to the police without his having had any opportunity to share in the work.

I will thank you to insert this explanation in your paper.—Yours, &c.,

MERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.

Bombay, 11th November.

A HINDOO DESIDERATUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will allow me to bring to notice a want badly felt by travellers visiting this city by the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. Though there are hospitals, churches, colleges, libraries and numerous other institutions of the kind, built and supported by the public, Bombay has not an inn or dhurrumsalla at the station of either of the abovenamed railways, where a traveller arriving so late as 11 or 12 o'clock at night may find temporary lodging. Europeans and Parsees are provided for, but where can the rest go to? Knock about from place to place and lie somewhere amongst strangers! I trust some immediate steps will be taken to supply the above want.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

[A good hint for an enterprising Hindoo with a little money, but not, we think, a fit subject for an appeal to a munificent public. There is nothing to prevent Hindoos having hotels, or dhurmsalas, like other people.]

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having suffered for two or three days from intermittent fever, and being somewhat worse yesterday, I went to the European General Hospital and applied for admission, but was refused unless I deposited Rs. 30. I informed the assistant apothecary whom I saw that I had not so much money with me but that I would write and acquaint some of my friends, who would send it at once. This, however, did not seem satisfactory, as I was told that if I waited *outside* for half an hour or so the resident apothecary would be made acquainted with my case. I was too unwell to take advantage of this kindness, and therefore made the best of my way home. I shall be glad to be informed if it is customary to treat patients applying for relief in this manner.

I may mention that I served Government for some years and left on medical certificate soon after the Abyssinian Expedition. I am now out of employment, there being no vacancy in the department in which I served prior to leaving for home. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c., E. N.

Bombay, 11th November.

RENT FOR ARMY TENTS.

THE monthly rent for army tents, issued under the provisions of Government General Order No. 95 of 1866 to officers of British regiments on first arrival in India, will be as follows, instead of the rates laid down in that order:—

Tent, Field Officer	Rs.	20
„ Captain	„	15
„ Subaltern	„	12
„ Hill	„	9
„ Soldier D.P.	„	7
„ Soldier S.P.	„	5
„ Staff Sergeant	„	4
„ Beechoba	„	4
„ Sepoy D. P.	„	4
„ Sepoy of 2 pals.	„	4
„ Sepoy S. P.	„	2
„ Pal Lascar	„	2
„ Necessary	„	1

Officers to whom tents may be issued on hire at the rates above given will be liable for the cost of repairs and for replacing deficiencies. This order has effect from the 16th September 1869.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11TH NOVEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Mahomed Shaik Sultan and Bhickoo Nadeem vagrants, were charged with gaming in a public place yesterday, and were, on conviction, fined one rupee each.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Sittaram Suldoo, a cart driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined eight rupees.

DAMAGING THE RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Gopall Pandoo was charged with negligently damaging a level crossing gate the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined two rupees.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E. G. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

The following is an extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 6th October 1869:—

"The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., 2 months.
Lieutenant Colonel J. W. F. Sandwith, 6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Moore, 2 months.
Lieutenant Colonel T. Leith, 6 months.
Captain J. S. Iredell, 4 months.
Captain J. P. B. Walsh, 6 months.
Captain F. W. Brown, 6 months.
Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, 3 months.
Surgeon C. Thomson, 6 months.

"Captain G. H. Reinecker has been granted an extension of leave for a period of six months, without pay, for the purpose of proceeding to New Zealand and thence to India.

"The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. G. Cumming, from 8th March 1868.

Major A. Phillips, from 13th July 1869."

Staff Assistant Surgeon D. L. Olden is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Troops in this Presidency from the 1st November 1869, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, J. T. Barr, Resident at Baroda, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George Larcom, Political Agent for the State of Jinjeera.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Judge of the Sadder Court in that province, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill, or until further orders.

Henry Gamble, Esquire, took over charge of the office of Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors from George Hamilton Farran, Esquire, M. A., on the morning of the 9th ultimo, and the latter resumed charge of the Office of Head Assistant in the Prothonotary's Office on the afternoon of the same day.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant to Charles Don Bentley, Esquire, First Deputy Registrar of the High Court, privilege leave of absence for fourteen days from the 25th ultimo.

Captain W. P. LaTouche to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, upon the departure of Captain Segrave and until further orders.

Moonshee Hemraj Nanoomull, Mooktyarkar of Soojanoi, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Shikarpoor District.

The powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, conferred by Government Notification dated the 5th November 1853, upon Vittul Shreedhur, Agent for His Highness the Holkar in Poona, are hereby withdrawn.

Azum Prulhad Krishna, Mamlutdar of Moorbar, is invest with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna District.

Azum Rowjee Purushram, Probationary and Officiating Mamlutdar of Seeror, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District.

Azum Moro Sudasew, Acting Mamlutdar of Seerpoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Khandeish District.

Mr S. H. Phillpots to act as Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor until further orders.

Messrs. A. Lyon and R. W. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry, on the 1st instant.

Mr. Hussan Ally to act as Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader at Kurrachee until further orders.

Mr. G. T. Giertzen, District Superintendent of Police at Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Azum Narro Pandoorung, Mamlutdar of Warra, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District.

Azum Narayen Mahiput, officiating Mamlutdar of Dhanoo, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District.

Azum Goolam Ahmed Puttan, a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class at Bandora, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District.

Rao Saheb Trimbucklal Shivlal assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Second Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge at Borsad on the 30th ultimo, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of Office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Maratha Country, is allowed a furlough for two months under Chapter I. of the Military Leave Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant W. C. Black to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Nassick Revision Survey.

The two years' furlough granted to Mr. W. H. Propert, Extra 1st Assistant Collector in charge Punch Mahals, in Government Notification of 4th August last, is to have effect from the 20th instant. Mr. Propert is allowed preparatory leave for eight days.

Mr. Shreeniwas Ballajee performed the duties of the Dufterdar to the Collector of Dharwar from 20th January to 5th March 1869.

Mr. Cooverjee Cawasjee held the office of Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, 1st Grade, from 18th August to 15th October 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, having returned to the Presidency on the forenoon of the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough, for eighteen months, granted him from 12th May 1868 is cancelled.

Mr. A. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, Southern Division, is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to England on private affairs.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of Her Majesty's Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay, the first named on the 6th and the others on the 8th November 1869:—Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Mr. E. G. H. Fulton, Mr. H. R. Cooke, and Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is appointed to act as Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, from the 18th October 1869.

Major General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B., receives charge of the office of the Chief Engineer, Presidency Division from Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., on the forenoon of the 1st November 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Hughlings, B.A., having returned from Europe has been appointed to act as Principal and Professor of Logic, Elphinstone College.

Mr. W. Draper, M.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, has been appointed Educational Inspector in Khandeish, Nassick, and Nuggur, as a separate charge.

Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., has been appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Central Division, from the date of Mr. Hughlings joining his appointment, until further orders.

Mr. Mahadeva Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed Assistant Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification (Public Works Department) dated 4th November 1869, Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E., Acting Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, assumed charge of his duties on the 18th ultimo.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Keating, Superintendent of the Kurrachee Telegraph Station, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for the period of twelve months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th October 1869.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that from the date of Mr. W. G. Romaine assuming charge of his Office as Judge Advocate General in India, the present Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army, shall be designated and addressed as Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bengal Army; that the present Deputy Judge Advocates General of Divisions and Districts shall be designated and addressed as Deputy Judge Advocates of Divisions or Districts.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it may be fully understood that the establishment of sweepers allowed for British Troops in cantonments, including both the regular ones on the Quartermaster's Establishment and the extra ones allowed in quarters, are to be employed *generally* for all conservancy purposes in the Lines. It is the custom in some regiments, it is believed, to employ only the extra men in the latrines: this practice is to be discontinued in future.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 2nd inst., compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.			
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,340	0 0 decrease.
Try. Balance at Hd. Office	„	3,32,919	13 0 increase.
„ „ Branches	„	12,09,974	11 9 increase.
Sundries	„	1,31,016	5 1 decrease.
ASSETS			
Government Securities	Rs.	6,511	14 0 decrease.
Loans on Govt. Securities	„	7,500	0 0 decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do.	„	40,045	0 2 decrease.
Mercantile Bills Discounted	„	12,30,713	6 8 decrease.
Bals. with other Banks	„	2,05,881	14 10 increase.
Cash &c. at Head Office	„	7,49,609	5 2 increase.
Do. do. Branches	„	17,84,035	2 8 increase.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th November, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,225	9	7
Merchandize	24,772	5	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	835	10	0
Electric Telegraph	907	1	0
Total Rs.	59,740	7	6

Corresponding week in November, 1868.
Open 307¼ Miles.

	47,940	12	0
Coaching	54,622	7	8
Merchandize	4,598	0	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	459	2	0
Electric Telegraph			
Total Rs.	104,520	12	11

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—11TH NOV.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

BEZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE VS. MR. E. D. SASSOON.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, being damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant or his men having unlawfully entered the rooms of the plaintiff's tenant, Mrs. Agnes Taylor, at Sassoon's Buildings, and there broken and injured several articles belonging to the said Mrs. Agnes Taylor, causing loss and damage, for which compensation was recovered by her from the plaintiffs by an action in the Small Cause Court.

The solicitors for the defendant, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, with the consent of the plaintiffs, had written to the Clerk of the Court asking him to allow the hearing to be postponed for a week. On the case being called out for hearing this day, none of the parties appeared and the Judge refused to sanction a postponement agreed to between the parties out of Court. The Court ordered the case to be struck out.

HEERJEE MOOLJEE AND CO. VS. TULLAKSEY OOKERDA.

MR. GOPINATH SUDASEW appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakeel, for defendant.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 954, composed of the following items:—Rs. 450, the amount paid to plaintiff in cash in terms of a charter party of the kotia Nursingor, which he failed to carry out; Rs. 344, the price of twenty-seven bags of grain shipped on board the said kotia to be delivered at Compta, and which were not delivered on its arrival there; and Rs. 160, the amount of hire in Coupta of four prows sent with cotton bales to the said kotia, delivery of which was refused. The plaintiffs' pleader elected a nonsuit. The defendant's advocate's costs were therefore certified.

COMEDMULL MEGHRAJ VS. NUTHMULL SAVUTRAM.

The action was to recover Rs. 1,124, being the amount due by defendant on account of a hoondie drawn by him on Ramchund Ramruthen on the 16th March 1868, in the favour of the plaintiff, but which had been dishonoured. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff proved the case, and the Court gave verdict for him for the amount claimed in full discharge of all demands in respect of the cause of action stated in the summons. The plaintiff abandoned the excess to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court.

RAMDAS JUGMOHUNDAS VS. MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE, AND DEWCHUND MANECKCHUND.

THE plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendants jointly on the 9th May 1868, payable on demand. Two of the defendants appeared in person and admitted the note. On behalf of the first defendant, who was absent, his son appeared, and stated that his signature was obtained by fraud. The Court gave verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH NOVEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

CRUELTY.—Purbuttie Suddo was fined Rs. 2 for torturing his bullock at Colaba.

THEFT.—Lalla Hurry was sentenced to receive sixteen stripes for stealing a gold earring belonging to Dhondee Luximon.—Lakhoo Dama was sentenced to receive six stripes for stealing some rice.

VIZIANAGRAM RACES.

THIRD DAY.

GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.

Zouave.. 1

DESERT HANDICAP.

Volunteer 1

BILLIARDS.

LITTLE by little Mr. Hughes appears to be measuring the calibre of Mr. Moule's skill as a billiard-player. Having given him 250 and beaten him, he allowed him a hundred more; that failing to equalise the match, on Monday Mr. Moule is to receive 400 points out of 1,000, and as the *fleur de victoire* is to be worth Rs. 500, we may expect that both players will be on their metal. We notice with satisfaction that the play will commence at 8 o'clock, as the late hour to which it has hitherto been kept up has rendered seeing the match out somewhat a strain on the spectators.—*Englishman*, Nov. 8.

INTERESTING INDIAN STATISTICS.

(*Englishman.*)

WE have received the statistical abstract relating to British India from 1858 to 1867 (as far as the particulars can be stated) compiled from official records and papers presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty. This compilation contains a great many curious and valuable statistics, and we propose, from time to time, to notice the several subjects which are set forth in its pages, and which we may deem useful to the statesman and interesting to the general reader. The first subject we shall notice is the relative populations of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and their component parts. The whole population of Calcutta without counting the suburbs, according to the latest returns, amounts to 377,924. Benighted Madras, which we have been in the habit of regarding as a very fourth or fifth rate town in comparison with Calcutta, beats the capital in point of population. The total population of Madras amounts to 427,771. But Bombay, aspiring Bombay, has a population exceeding those of Calcutta and Madras combined. The total amount of the population of Bombay is 816,562. If then the amount of population is to determine the question of capital Bombay, undoubtedly, must carry the day over Calcutta or Madras. But when we examine the nature of the different populations, the classes into which they are divided, we shall find that Bombay has not much reason to claim precedence over the other presidency towns. The European population of Calcutta amounts to 11,224 while its Indo-European population numbers 11,036, in all 22,260. The European and Indo-European populations of Madras are classed together and the sum total amounts to 16,368. Bombay falls wofully short in this most important part of its population. The number of Europeans is only 8,415 while that of Indo-Europeans is put down at 1,891, in all 10,306. The enormous preponderance of population of Bombay over Calcutta and Madras arises from the vast congregation of Hindoos in that speculation-loving city. There are 523,974 Hindoos in Bombay, while in Calcutta there are only 239,190, and in Madras 325,678. The other component parts of the populations of the different towns present the most curious contrasts, and, if true, might form a not incorrect index to the particular characteristics and pursuits of the peoples of these cities, and the successful or unsuccessful labours of the Christianising classes. In Calcutta, for example, there is not a single figure under the head of native Christians; while the number in Madras is 21,839, and in Bombay 19,903. Let our missionaries look to this silent but significant comment upon their labours, and if there has been any omission in these statistics they should hasten to supply it.

Again, in Calcutta, there are a number of Armenians, Jews, Greeks, Africans, Asiatics, Chinese and Parsees, while in Madras there is not one of these classes as far as the returns are concerned. Is it possible that the Armenian, the Jew, the Greek, the Chinese and the Parsee can find no scope for their peculiar abilities among the people erroneously called the Benighted? They must be very wide awake if the classes we have mentioned, who have a world-wide fame for commercial acuteness, and money-making resources, have no chance of competing with them. In Bombay, Parsees, Africans, Chinese and Jews abound, but strange to say there are no returns of Greeks, Asiatics, or Armenians. As a compensation Bombay as a large population of Brahmins, Buddhists, Bhatea and Lingaits, while neither Calcutta nor Madras, according to these tables, possesses one single man, woman or child of these classes. With regard to Mussulmans, the populations of three presidency towns are more equally balanced. Calcutta has a total of Mussulman population of 113,050. That of Madras, amounts to 63,886, and that of Bombay, numbers 145,880. There is one very important omission in this compilation. It professes to give a statistical abstract relating to British India from 1858 to 1867, yet there is no table to show what the populations of the presidency towns were at different periods from 1858 to 1867. This decade embraces the period from the great mutiny, and from the transfer of the territories of British India from the East India Company to the Crown. It would have been a most interesting enquiry to trace the effects of that transfer on the different populations of the presidency towns—whether the native populations increased or otherwise, and what classes were more readily attracted to them. On these points, however, the statistics give no information, and we have no data to form any opinion upon them. On other subjects, however, such as trade, the number of troops serving in India, export and import trade, revenue and expenditure, these statistics are more explicit, and the tables give particulars on all these points for each year from 1858 to 1867.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BOURCHIER, C. B., Commanding the Eastern Frontier district, accompanied by Captain Thompson, Brigade Major, proceeds on a tour of inspection. General Bourchier was to have left Shillong, his head-quarters, on Saturday last, and is expected to reach the undermentioned stations on the dates given:—Gowhatty 10th November; Buxa, Bhootan, 16th Nov.; Jülpigoree 21st Nov.—*Englishman*, Nov. 8.

A WANT long felt in India is about to be supplied in an efficient as well as a cheap form. We allude to an edition of "the Unrepealed Acts of the Legislative Councils of India and Bengal, with notes and Index by James W. Furrell." The work will be published by Messrs. Newman and Co.—*Ibid.*

THE C. Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major A. D. Dennis which in course of the relief will proceed from Barrackpore to Morar will be at Morar on the 2nd February.—*Ibid.*

SNAKE-BITES.

(*Indian Medical Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

EXPERIMENTS ON THE INFLUENCE OF SNAKE-POISON, AND ON THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Present—Dr. Fayrer and Mr. Sceva.—Sept. 4th, 1869.

Experiment No. 1.—A pariah dog was bitten by a cobra (ban sbuniah keauteah, of the snake-men), in the fore-arm at 3-42 P.M. Carbolic acid was immediately rubbed into the bites, and within two seconds a strong ligature was tied as tightly as it could be drawn round the limb above the wounds.

3-44—The dog is restless; the bitten and ligatured limb is almost paralysed from the tension of the ligature; below the ligature it is intensely congested, and dark blood is dropping freely from the fang wounds. 3-52—Ten drops of carbolic acid, diluted with an ounce of water, were administered internally. 4 P.M.—The dog is lying down and is very sluggish, but when he is roused he walks about. 4-5—Lying on his side; restless; half convulsive movements of the limbs; breathing accelerated. 4-10—Is now in the sitting posture, with forelegs stretched out in a rigid convulsive manner. 4-11—Rises; staggers as he walks. 4-14—Rises; falls over again. 4-19—Hind legs twitch convulsively. 4-24—Convulsive twitchings; is sick. 4-26—Cannot stand; is convulsed. 4-30—Sick and convulsed. 4-32—Heart still beats; no respiratory movements. 4-33—Dead—in 51 minutes.

This experiment shows how futile the carbolic acid and the ligature are, even when thoroughly and rapidly applied. The ligature was tightened to the extremest strangulation of the limb within two seconds of the cobra's bite. The carbolic acid was applied even sooner, and yet the symptoms of poison set in rapidly and death occurred within the hour. The snake, it is to be observed too, was not a fresh one, and had been some time in captivity.

Experiment No. 2.—A pariah dog was bitten by a cobra (keauteah), in the inguinal fold, which was raised and stretched for the purpose. The fangs penetrated deeply, and the part was immediately excised by a clean sweep with a sharp scalpel, the part wounded being completely removed. The cobra was not fresh, but it was active and vigorous, and bit fiercely.

4-12—The dog is restless. 4-27—Breathing accelerated. 4-35—No further change. 4-40—Looks sluggish; eyes blinking; breathing rather rapid. 4-46—No change. 6 P.M.—No change. 9 P.M.—No change. 5th September, 8 A.M.—Looks well; takes food. 6th September.—Quite well; not affected by the poison.

This dog escaped. The excision in this case proved successful; it was done very rapidly, and extended considerably beyond the marks of the snake's fangs.

Experiment No. 3.—The poison of a cobra (teturiah keauteah) was removed, and two drops inserted between the eye-lids of a healthy and vigorous young puppy, at 4-12 P.M. The dog was examined again at 4-37 P.M., and the eye was found to have been most seriously affected. There was intense chemosis of the conjunctiva, so much so that the eye could not be seen, and the lids were puffed out like a ball. The chemosis was very pallid.

4-46.—Dog again examined and found to be deeply under the influence of the poison. Convulsed in the limbs; unable to stand, and salivated; starting and whining with a short, snapping snarling sound; chemosis intense; eye-lids swollen like a ball; the eye cannot be seen. 4-54—Paralysed and convulsed. 4-56—Dead—in 44 minutes.

The result of these experiments surprised me much, for it proves that absorption of the poison can take place through a membrane and prove fatal. I am certain there was no wound or abrasion of the conjunctiva, and yet the influence of the poison was rapid and deadly. Previous experiments have not illustrated this effect of snake-poison; according to most observers, it has been thought that the poison could be applied with impunity to any surface, even of mucous membrane provided there were no wound.

Experiment No. 4.—Having exposed the surface of the pectoral muscle of a fowl, and having raised a few of the superficial fibres, without causing the effusion of more than a few drops of blood, two or three drops of the poison, just taken from a cobra (keauteah), were rubbed into the exposed surface at 4-12 P.M.

4-23—Apparently not affected. 4-26—The bird is drooping; head declining; rises suddenly with a start as if awakened suddenly from a sound sleep; head falls over again, and the point of the beak rests on the ground. 4-32—Rises and staggers; falls over in convulsions. 4-37—Violently convulsed. 4-45—Violently convulsed. 4-48—Dead—in 36 minutes.

This experiment also proves that absorption of the poison takes place through the walls of the vessels; for, although the muscular fibre was exposed, there was scarcely a bleeding point. It shows the danger of allowing the poison to come in contact with any raw or abraded surface.

Experiment No. 5.—A very large bungarus fasciatus, five feet long, was bitten by a fresh and vigorous cobra at 4-46 P.M. The bite was inflicted near the tail. 6 P.M.—Very sluggish. 7-20.—Dead.

Mr. Sceva notes that he thinks that death may have been caused by injuries inflicted from compression during the handling; the head being very small compared with the cobra and viper, the snake-man grasps the neck more firmly for fear of slipping, and hence may have caused the injury. But the results of more than one experiment incline me to believe that the bungarus, is, though in a much less degree than the innocuous snakes, susceptible, and that it succumbs to the cobra or viper-poison. At the same time, I quite recognise the justice of the doubt which is thrown on the subject by Mr. Sceva.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF SNAKE-POISON WHEN APPLIED TO UNWOUNDED SURFACES.

Present—Drs. Fayrer, Cunningham, and Mr. Sceva. September 11th, 1869.

Experiment No. 1.—Some poison was taken from a cobra (teturiah keauteah) and about a drop inserted between the eyelids of a pariah dog at 2-58 P.M.

3 P.M.—The eye is already much irritated; lachymation profuse. The dog keeps rubbing it with his paw, and resting the side of the head against the wall; he is very restless and uneasy; chemosis rapidly increasing. 3-5—Lying down; rubbing the eye, which is much chemosed; whining and restless. 3-16—Dog very restless; lies with his head resting against the wall. 3-23—Eye intensely swollen; the animal is very restless, and whines. 3-35—He is evidently under the influence of the poison; breathing deeply. 4-4—Lying quiet; breathing very deep. 4-11—Lies curled up. 4-16—Gets up; is quite intelligent; is very weak, and cannot stand long; the eye is intensely swollen, with a pale chemosis. 5-15 P.M.—On being roused from a lethargic state appears stupid and confused; eye intensely swollen; lies down again, and sleeps soundly. 5-31—Breathing slowly and heavily. 6 P.M.—Sleeping comfortably. 9-30—Walks without difficulty; looks more natural; rubs the swollen eye with his fore-paw. The constitutional effects of the poison are evidently passing off.

12th September, 3 A.M.—Sleeping comfortably; breathing natural. 8 A.M.—Swelling of eyelids diminishing; appears lively. 5 P.M.—Still improving. 13th.—Improving; opens the eyelids, the cornea is quite opaque, and there is a mucopurulent discharge from the eye. 14th—The dog is recovering. 15th—Except that the cornea is opaque, and some conjunctivitis remains, the dog is well; he is cheerful; takes his food well.

It was evident in the case that the dog was poisoned by absorption from the conjunctiva. The constitutional effects were not severe as in the former dog, but the local mischief was very serious, and for a time, at all events, have destroyed the sight of that eye. The intense chemosis, no doubt, caused the corneal mischief. The results of these experiments show how careful we should be to protect the eyes when handling and approaching the cobra or viper in an excited state when, it is possible that, some of the poison scattered, as the snake attempts to strike, might accidently be injected into the eye. In another experiment a very minute portion of the poison was thus thrown into the eye of one of the gentlemen assisting in the experiments. The poison had been applied to a dog's nostril, and in the sneeze that resulted, the accident happened. The eye was immediately washed and fomented, case being taken not to rub it, and no evil result, beyond lachymation, irritation, and transitory redness, followed.

Experiment No. 2.—Some poison was taken from a poisoned cobra (gokmah), and a drop or two inserted into a pariah dog's nostril at 3 P.M. Violent sneezing and profuse watery discharge from the nostril resulted almost immediately.

3-30.—The sneezing and watery discharge continue, and seem to irritate the dog considerably. 3-45—No constitutional effects of the poison manifested, but the local symptoms continue unabated. Two drops more of the same poison were well rubbed into the palate. 4-15—No change. Two more drops rubbed into the mucous surface of the cheek. 4-25—Not affected. The last applications appear to have caused no irritation. 5 P.M.—No change. 12th September, 3 A.M.—Does not appear to be affected in any way by the poison. The catarrhal symptoms have passed away. 13th—The dog is well.

In this case, beyond the local irritation, no effect was produced.

Experiment No. 3.—A drop of cobra-poison was inserted into a fowl's eye at 3-15 P.M.

3-18—Eye already much swollen; membrana nictitans deeply chemosed. 3-30—Eyelids quite closed; no constitutional sign of poisoning. 3-37—No change. 4-10—Another drop inserted into the same eye. Much irritation immediately followed; the fowl is constantly trying to scratch the eyelid with its foot. 4-20—Beginning to droop; nodding its head; sleeping as fowls do when they begin to feel the influence of the poison. 4-30—Head more drooping. 5.—No further change; no worse. 5-30.—Eyelids greatly swollen, but no appearance of any constitutional action of the poison. 9 P.M.—The same. The fowl continued to improve. The eyelids and conjunctiva became less swollen, and gradually recovered; and on the 16th, the bird was perfectly well and its eye quite right again.

In this case also, as in that of the dog, the local symptoms were very severe, whilst the constitutional symptoms were mild and transient. They equally showed that the poison can be absorbed through the unbroken surface of a membrane, and that the conjunctiva especially is apt to permit of the endosmosis.

Experiment No. 4.—A few drops of cobra-poison were rubbed into the mucous lining of a fowl's mouth at 3-42 P.M. 4-15.—No effect; no sign of either local or constitutional disturbance. 12th, 8 A.M.—Not affected. 13th—The fowl is perfectly well, and does not appear to have been in the least affected by the poison.

In this case, as in the experiments on fowl and other animals, no evil resulted from the contact of the poison with the tongue and mucous surface of the mouth.

The evidence of these four experiments is not absolutely conclusive as to the extent to which the poison may operate by absorption through a mucous membrane. They prove that absorption in the case of the conjunctiva, and schneiderian membrane really does occur, whilst in the mouth absolutely no effect was produced. But the poison was not taken from fresh or vigorous snakes, that is, they had been some time in confinement, and its action may have been impaired. Sufficient, however, is shown to prove how dangerous the contact of the poison with the delicate mucous surface may really prove.

THE TRUE STORY OF LORD BYRON—OUT AT LAST!

THE world owes a debt of gratitude to a correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, who in the following letter gives what cannot fail to be accepted as a full, true, and particular statement of the story of Lord Byron's relations with his wife. Mrs. Beecher Stowe when she reads it will stand abashed and confounded:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS MAIL."

SIR,—I have been awaiting with grave anxiety the appearance of the true explanation of the great mystery connected with the name of Byron. But, unfortunately, no one of the eminent persons who are in a position to refute the base and abominable calumny put forward by Mrs. Beecher Stowe has been advised to tell the world what he knows, and I therefore humbly conceive it to be my duty to break silence, now at the eleventh hour, and speak touching this most painful matter.

Before saying what I have to say, I would here observe preliminarily that I have no right to expect, and as a fact I do not expect, that my mere uncorroborated testimony will suffice to extinguish the effect of the thrilling narrative skilfully constructed by an authoress generally ackn

BABIES.

PACKING babies in bran? What next? The London *Lancet*, a paper not given to joking, has an extraordinary article on this extraordinary subject. Perhaps the oddest thing of all is, that our grave contemporary starts with a bran new pun. But we pass that by as an unworthy compromise of the dignity of the press. At first we took the whole thing for chaff; but this was a mistake. It appears that a M. Bourgeois, a physician of not an uncommon type, some little time ago took it into his head, "that the cleanest, healthiest, and best way of managing infants was to discard all the clothing peculiar to their age in favour of bran, in which material they were to be deposited for the night, or whenever they sleep." A clever French lady, "who has had personal experience of the process" (does the Editor mean to say that *she* had been deposited in bran?) gives "a few practical details," which are quoted. A hair pillow is put into the box for the baby's head to rest on. Then "a hollow" is made in the bran for the baby's body. (Observe that it is for *live* babies the plan is proposed.) Then "the infant, divested of everything below the waist, and having a little boddice or cape above that, is placed in the bran, and its body completely covered with it, exactly as may be seen at the seaside, when children play at covering one another with the sand." Then, with a light coverlet placed over all, "baby is in bed for the night." How sweetly simple!

We wonder what Anglo-Indian mammas will think of the method. When travelling in railroad carriages or by dawk, they would find it very convenient. Indeed, one hardly sees why babies packed in bran might not be sent through the post-office by banghy. A few gimlet-holes in the lid of the box for ventilation, a feeding bottle arrangement inside, and "this side up" on the outside, would be necessary, but nothing more, unless the distance were great, in which case some means of replenishing the bottle might easily be provided. Of course post-masters might be required to attend to this, by pre-payment of a few annas additional in stamps for registration. The advantages of registration is expressly declared by the postal authorities to be that each officer through whose hands the registered article passes is held responsible for its safety. We commend this interesting subject to the attention of matrons. We live at a remarkable period of the world's history. Already we have the letter post, the book post, the parcel post, the pattern post; and now we may anticipate the inauguration of the baby post. How comfortably little ones might be forwarded in this way to Mrs. Tytler's new orphanage at Simla, with a cheque inclosed for the maintenance! Among the advantages to be derived from packing babies in bran," the *Lancet* mentions one as especially deserving of notice. "The liability to irritation and other affections of skin is said to be unknown." Except a possible rise in the price of bran, which might prove an indirect tax on dyspeptics, already sufficiently given to grumbling and notoriously impatient of chaff, one does not see any serious objections to the plan, if the babies themselves like it and thrive under it, as the *Lancet* says they do.—*Pioneer.*

NEW ZEALAND.

(*The Standard.*)

SIR,—In your recent articles you have so ably advocated the hard case of our fellow-countrymen in the far distant colony of New Zealand that I have thought it might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers if you would insert in your journal the subjoined extracts from letters received lately from relatives of mine (sons of a deceased English clergyman) who have been settlers there for upwards of twenty years. On their veracity the fullest reliance may be placed. The writers of the letters are possessors of a considerable extent of land, and have numerous flocks of sheep and other farm property. They are thoroughly conversant with political and social state of the colony. It will be seen, from what is hinted at in the letters, that there is no danger of the colonists annexing themselves to America, should the home government of this country per-ist in its present fatal policy towards the European population, now so numerous in those islands.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. AN ESSEX INCUMBENT.

Oct 11.

"Near Napier, N. Z., April 5, 1869.

". . . . You ask me what I think of——'s letter and of Maori matters generally. The letter is well meant, but is ridiculous, and is another sample of the ungenerous and disgraceful way in which the colonists are belied, traduced, and injured. The Maories have every protection regarding their lands. The native 'Lands Court' is particularly strict in investigating. After the land is allotted by the Court, which is composed of Maori chiefs and a white judge, they—that is, the chief party, usually ten to each block (who are elected to represent and act as agents of the lesser claimants)—can do as they like with the land. The blocks can be as small as they wish, so as to include all interested; and when leased or sold the charges for survey, for court fees, and for law deeds are generally paid by the European occupier. Then, again, the Maories are a very shrewd race; there is no chance of their being imposed upon. In fact, every obstacle is thrown in the way of settlers to obtain these lands. They can hardly be obtained unless urgently requested by natives. There are many forms to go through, publicity is given by advertising the lands; it has then to be agreed to by all interested, and the settler-occupier has to pay 10 per cent. out of his own pocket on the yearly rental to the government. I say, again, as I have before, and as is now generally admitted, that the great and absurd leniency which has been shown, in every case, to the Maories is the cause of the disturbances, the massacres, the troubles, expenses, and impertinence which we have to suffer. The Maories despise us. Had they at the first been strictly and justly treated, suffered the penalties, as well as enjoyed the protection, of the laws; had been seized and punished when guilty of crime, and made to pay their debts—a very different state of things would now be the case. A Maori will not rebel against punishment if deserved and inflicted at once; nobody will, but they are rather wonderhonest enough to admit their guilt. They do not understand procrastination, but will feel aggrieved if punishment be postponed. Gratitude they know not—there is no such word with them; therefore, accounts must be closed at once, on each occasion, and then all is well with them. The Government would not treat them thus; consequently, we cannot, except in a smaller way; and then, those who know the Maories find it answer well. Men in office cannot know them, as they are principally townspeople, who have had no opportunity of studying the native character. The Maori must be seen at home, without his Sunday clothes on, to be known so well how to wear before the powers that be. I am afraid there will be great loss to life, and heavy expenses, before the present disturbances are quelled. Murders are being committed very frequently and with every atrocity. The bodies are devoured by those horrid 'Hau-haus' (so called from their imitating the barking of dogs).

A remarkable illustration has just occurred of what I have before said, that the Maories think they deserve payment in money for everything they do. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Wellington on the 11th of April. Amongst other welcomes, a Maori war-dance was to be got up for his amusement. Some 300 natives were to take part in it; but, alas for loyalty and submission of the noble savage! when the duke arrived and all was expectation to see them perform, they refused, unless a large payment were made to them. Eventually, they agreed for £60 which being paid, they obliged his Royal Highness. But I have sadder and even more important news to tell you. Another frightful massacre took place last Saturday, at Mohaka, only a day's ride from Napier. Te Kooti suddenly appeared at six a.m., killing 40 natives, chiefly women and children. Ten men—the men were away. Also murdering Mr. and Mrs. Lavin, and their three sons, Mr. Cooper and Wilkinson, and others escaped, but the settlement is destroyed. The 'Hau-haus' took away 100 horses, laden with plunder and ammunition, with which they marched away for their interior fastnesses. When the news reached Napier, a steamer who had escaped in a boat, the militia and volunteers were called to march to the scene of action. These men (shopkeepers, clerks, tradesmen, farmers, &c.), unused to toil, were expected to march 35 miles over very rough country, and then to fight against active and exulting savages. Of course they got sick—lost their money, gone. It was recommended that the force should be sent by sea, four hours' sail, in which case the men would have been fresh and ready for action. But the officer in command begged to differ—they must march in form and order. But so it is. We are in a sad state here, in this northern isle. Distrust of government, on the verge of mutiny, no business going on, no money, the Maories triumphant, wretched men in power and in commanded of the military forces—irresolute and of no experience—toadies of the government, and placed in power contrary to the wishes of the people. In the Mohaka case we now hear that had the men gone by sea they would have caught the 'Hau-haus' nearly all of them drunk. You speak of English soldiers doing good. We have the 18th Regiment in New Zealand—one detachment here and one in Auckland; but they do nothing. They may not leave the towns. The reports you have read in the newspapers are not exaggerated; not enough is told. . . . But all you see in the *Times* is not to be taken as true about the comparative population of natives and whites. Three-fifths of the Europeans are in the Middle Island, where there are few if any Maories. They cannot sympathise with us in having to pay their share of expenses for a war that does not interest them; they think more about political matters in parliament than of our lives and property, and therefore will not freely vote war supplies. Then, again, how can the settlers leave their homes to fight? What is to become of women and children—of stock and business? Are there no sick and aged? This is not a fight for land, but against a war-loving race of fanatics, who wish for excitement, and seek to check the increasing European population, which they see must be their masters eventually. I and others on this south side of Napier have not yet been called to fight; but all are uneasy. We sleep with arms loaded by our bed-side. The mercy that has been so long shown to Maories who are taken with arms in their hands must now be abandoned. Nothing will stop the flow of English blood, which these wretches daily spill and drink till every rebel is destroyed.

"July 24, 1869.

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TUPPER.

MR. TUPPER has been writing to the *Rock* "A Few Words about Animals' Hereafter," in which there are some more or less curious and original speculations. "It would be easy," he says, "to multiply instances of every social virtue and cleverness illustrated by birds, beasts, and fishes; from shrewd elephants to industrious fleas; from Colonel Berkley's cormorant, who died of grief, to Lesbia's sparrow, whose love for her is classical; from the affectionate, if unwieldy, whale to the gregarious carps of St. Cloud." It is Mr. Tupper's kindly faith that all these talents and virtues, the grief of the cormorant, and, we must presume, the industry of Mr. Kitchingham's pupils, are not to disappear in the ordinary course of nature. Our planet is to be regenerated for "earth's spiritualized children," and will be so arranged that there will be room and to spare for the friendly brutes; a provision will be made even for unborn chickens, for Mr. Tupper tells us that "every egg will find room to hatch." As a lion with his hold leaven in him for carnal food might be an inconvenient guest in Mr. Tupper's Elysium, we are informed that the chances are that a spirit-lion will be satisfied with plain straw like an ox, and considering what chemistry has done down below in the way of extracting perfumes from unpromising substances, Mr. Tupper believes that a polecat can be etherealized into a fragrant creature of good odour and conduct. A brother poet has spoken of the hope of the Indian touching his recognition of his faithful dog in the happy hunting-grounds, and Mr. Tupper is convinced that the redskin had spiritual sanction for his idea.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 15.

THE BEGGAR AND THE MAGISTRATE.

SAMUEL COLLINS, aged 56, an extremely dirty-looking individual, clothed in rags, parts of which were pinned together, was brought up before Mr. Flowers at the Bow-street Police-court, London, on a charge of begging. When placed at the bar the prisoner paraded up and down the dock, whistling very softly, and occasionally glancing intently at the court clock.

Police-constable Caleb Skeats, F 179, stated that he saw the prisoner begging in the Strand, and told him to go away. He moved on, but begged of persons again in another street. When taken into custody he said, "Wait till I've put my bread away." Witness allowed the prisoner to do this. After doing so he struck witness in the face, and was very violent on the road to the station.

The Prisoner—I did not strike him, sir, I have no shoes on.

Mr. Flowers—But there is no need to have shoes on to strike a man with your fist.

The Prisoner—That's right enough, sir. I feel sure I'm innocent. I beg you pardon, but you see—words are nothing.

A person proved that he saw the prisoner strike the constable.

Mr. Flowers, to prisoner—Here is a witness who saw you strike the policeman. So you see that if words are nothing, blows are something.

The Prisoner—Beg your pardon—it's law. Law is a peculiar thing.

Mr. Flowers—Certainly.

The Prisoner—You know what they say in the song about law—L A W, law. I heard the song thirty years ago, sir.

Mr. Flowers, to the officer—Is he right in his mind?

The Prisoner—Oh, yes. I'll tell you how it was. I was in the newspaper line. When I say the newspaper line I mean the bookbinding line. Do you remember the Corn Law, sir?

Mr. Flowers—Yes.

The Prisoner—Ah, Cobden and Bright. Do you remember the railways and Hudson?

Mr. Flowers—The Railway King?

Prisoner—You've got it. That's the man.

The officer said that the prisoner had been to that court before, charged with begging.

Mr. Flowers (to the prisoner)—I shall remand you for a week, and then they will do one thing to you that is very important—wash you, and make you clean. After that you shall be examined by a doctor, and if he proves that you are in perfect health I shall commit you to prison for a month, but I shall not do that now. —*Daily Telegraph*,

THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 1.

THE past week has been a gloomy one in American financial circles. In Wall-street there have been a succession of panics, and the scenes of the 24th of September, the memorable Friday, have been reenacted almost every day since. These panics have been felt all over the country in an almost total suspension of business, a demoralization of trade, and a depression in the prices of everything. The wreck that encumbers Wall-street cannot be cleared away; the loss the country has sustained is incalculable; and it is believed in New York that if either Fisk or Gould were to appear in the open street their lives would be in danger from the infuriated mob. The operations of last week were simply gambling on a scale never before witnessed, dozens of enormous fortunes being staked at once and lost or won by a crowd of howling, desperate men, maddened by the frightful alternations of hope and fear protracted through days and nights of agony. Over them Fisk and Gould and their set held control, and still hold it, determined, if they bring the country to utter ruin, to still make their profit out of the danger. Nothing seems to make them falter, and no act is too daring for them to hesitate to do it.

A recital of all the ups and downs of the Stock Exchange and the panics and miseries of Wall-street during the week would be wearisome. The key to the trouble there, however, is apparent. The "corner" in gold, when last Friday's operations were over, would have been bankrupt had there been a fair settlement, and all the resources of the Erie Railway would not have paid their losses. So they determined to repudiate all contracts by which the lost, and to insist on the payment of those by which they gained. The Directors resolved to force a settlement on a fair basis, but the Ring would do nothing. Meanwhile, nearly all the available gold and currency were locked up in bank vaults on account of the unsettled statements, and money could only be got by those needing it by ruinous sacrifices. The panic was so great and debts so pressing that on one day this week 4 per cent. commission and collateral security were given for loans until next day, a rate of usury unprecedented even in Wall-street. Stocks, bonds, goods, everything was sacrificed to get money, and four failures were the result—one house, Lockwood and Co., having 6,000,000 dlrs. liabilities. The financial revulsion so often predicted, it was thought, had come, and merchants and dealers every where began to tremble. The Erie Ring kept at it, however, and have succeeded thus far in baffling every attempt to straighten affairs. When the members of the Goldroom Board pressed them too hard they went to the pliant New York Judges and procured one of the "injunctions" that are always ready there to suit speculative emergencies. When the Gold Exchange Bank threatened to break the secret, and thus by an exposure of accounts reveal the true state of affairs, they began proceedings in bankruptcy, had a receiver appointed, and thus had all its accumulated hoard of money locked up indefinitely. They served injunctions on every one with whom they had had dealings, and are determined to brave it out. Of course, policemen and bounty-shelling guard the Grand Opera-house where Fisk is, and the office of Smith, Gould, Martin, and Co., down town, where Gould is, and thus keep the crowd out, or otherwise the tables in at least one way might be turned.

It is a common newspaper habit in America for reporters to "interview" distinguished men, and one has been to see Chief Justice Barnard, who is said to have escaped in a boat, the militia and volunteers were called to march to the scene of action. These men (shopkeepers, clerks, tradesmen, farmers, &c.), unused to toil, were expected to march 35 miles over very rough country, and then to fight against active and exulting savages. Of course they got sick—lost their money, gone. It was recommended that the force should be sent by sea, four hours' sail, in which case the men would have been fresh and ready for action. But the officer in command begged to differ—they must march in form and order. But so it is. We are in a sad state here, in this northern isle. Distrust of government, on the verge of mutiny, no business going on, no money, the Maories triumphant, wretched men in power and in commanded of the military forces—irresolute and of no experience—toadies of the government, and placed in power contrary to the wishes of the people. In the Mohaka case we now hear that had the men gone by sea they would have caught the 'Hau-haus' nearly all of them drunk. You speak of English soldiers doing good. We have the 18th Regiment in New Zealand—one detachment here and one in Auckland; but they do nothing. They may not leave the towns. The reports you have read in the newspapers are not exaggerated; not enough is told. But all you see in the *Times* is not to be taken as true about the comparative population of natives and whites. Three-fifths of the Europeans are in the Middle Island, where there are few if any Maories. They cannot sympathise with us in having to pay their share of expenses for a war that does not interest them; they think more about political matters in parliament than of our lives and property, and therefore will not freely vote war supplies. Then, again, how can the settlers leave their homes to fight? What is to become of women and children—of stock and business? Are there no sick and aged? This is not a fight for land, but against a war-loving race of fanatics, who wish for excitement, and seek to check the increasing European population, which they see must be their masters eventually. I and others on this south side of Napier have not yet been called to fight; but all are uneasy. We sleep with arms loaded by our bed-side. The mercy that has been so long shown to Maories who are taken with arms in their hands must now be abandoned. Nothing will stop the flow of English blood, which these wretches daily spill and drink till every rebel is destroyed.

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THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL.

(*Academy.*)

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL.—By JANUS. [*Der Papst und das Concil*: von Janus.] Leipzig, Steinacker, 1869.

THE remarkable work which appears under the assumed authorship of Janus, as though to exclude any profane conjectures about its human origin, has a double claim on attention which is referred to at the opening of the Preface. It is motived by the approaching Œcumenical Council and the rumours which have been widely circulated as to the probability of the propositions of the Syllabus of 1864, and the doctrine of papal infallibility being formulated into articles of faith. But while in this sense it has a temporary and controversial bearing, the method of treatment is throughout strictly historical, and accordingly the writers (for the Preface informs us that there are more than one) express the hope that their work may also have a scientific value and serve as a contribution to Church history. It is under this latter aspect that it is noticed here. And we shall accordingly dwell but little on the application made of the argument to the existing circumstances of Catholicism beyond observing that to all who are interested in the religious problems of the day, from whatever side, it cannot fail to suggest matter of every grave reflection. The writers, we should add, are careful to exclude all possibility of mistake as to the fact of their being Catholics, and so far as we have observed invariably support their statements by reference to Catholic authorities.

A brief introduction explains what is understood, on the testimony of the *Civilta Cattolica* and from other sources to be "the Jesuit programme" for the Council, and the work is then divided into three parts, dealing respectively with the three doctrinal questions which are supposed likely to be brought forward with a view to their authoritative settlement, the Syllabus, the Assumption, and the Infallibility of the Pope. The two first points need not detain us long. Under the first head are examined five propositions of the Syllabus which a definition of the Council would erect into articles of faith. These are the power of the Church to inflict temporal punishment, including death; the political supremacy of the Popes involving the deposing power, frequently exercised in the middle ages; the "correction of history" in such points as the civil and human origin of the immunity from civil courts assigned to the clergy in the canon law, and the fact of the lofty claims of the Papacy in the ninth and following centuries having been a main cause of the division of the Eastern and Western Churches; the unlawfulness of freedom of conscience and worship; and the condemnation of modern civilization and the principles of constitutional government, after the example of Innocent III. in annulling Magna Charta and excommunicating the English barons who procured it, as in a similar spirit, to take but a few out of many recent instances, Leo XII. condemned the French constitution in 1824, and the Austrian and Sardinian constitutions have still later incurred censure at Rome. A few pages only are devoted to the dogma of the bodily Assumption, which is shown to rest on no earlier testimony than two apocryphal documents dating from about the end of the fourth century, one of them ascribed to St. John, the other to Bishop Melito of Sardis.

These questions are dismissed in 40 pages; and thus we are brought to the main subject of the volume, which extends over the remaining 400 pages, the theory of papal infallibility. This doctrine is traced out from its germs in the early Christian writers, the growth of the Papacy from the fifth century downwards, to its formal expression in writers like Cardinal Cajetan in the sixteenth century, who goes so far as to call the Church "the Pope's slave," and is confronted throughout with the opposing evidence of facts.

The second volume, of the volumes as we understand it, that there was indeed a primacy of Divine institution conferred on the successors of St. Peter, but that it is difficult to say exactly how much this necessarily involved, and quite certain that it did not involve any of the special prerogatives now claimed for the Papacy by ultramontane theologians, which are of purely human and ecclesiastical origin, least of all the comparatively modern claim of infallibility. Against this latter claim it is urged positively, that many Popes have delivered contradictory or erroneous judgments—of which numerous and apparently unanswerable examples are given, and negatively, that the theory has grown up gradually, as part and parcel of the general system of absolute papal supremacy in the Church. That this sytem is a development has of late been admitted on all hands, but its advocates plead that it was a natural and legitimate development of which the primacy in the early Church was the germ, to which "Janus" replies in effect that it was not a development but a corruption, which completely changed the constitution of the ancient Church into something else,—just as, *e. g.*, such a dictatorship as Louis Napoleon's, if established in this country, could not be called a development of our constitutional monarchy. Moreover, it is argued, the change was suddenly effected by the aid of evidence either forged or seriously tempered with, and of which the spurious decretals of the pseudo-Isidore, compiled about the middle of the ninth century, afford the most conspicuous illustration. For a century past the attempt to maintain the genuineness of the Isidorian decretals has been abandoned even at Rome, and a recent Jesuit writer in Paris, the *pere* Regnon, has gone so far as to admit distinctly that the compiler "really attained his object of changing the discipline of the Church, though with only evil consequences, for God does not bless deceit, and the forged decretals have done unmixed harm." But, as a general rule, ultramontane writers, while admitting the fraud, have denied its historical importance, on the ground that it did not inaugurate a new system, but only explained and formulized and accomplished fact. It is urged, the Papacy had not actually been, in the ninth century, very much what the Isidorian decretals implied that it ought to be, the forgery would never have been though of, and in any case could have produced no practical results. The very fact of its universal acceptance proves that it harmonized with existing ideas, and gave a plausible account of the actual phenomena of ecclesiastical administration every one was familiar with. The view of the matter looks at first sight reasonable enough; but it is open, according to "Janus," to two fatal objections, and the detailed exhibition of these objections, in their historical sequence, occupies the greater part of the book. In the first place it can be shown that the picture of the Church presented in the decretals in nowise corresponds either with patristic testimony, or with its actual position in the history and constinution of the ancient Church, and that a marked change may be traced from the appearance of the Isidorian compilation in the ninth century, though the worst forms of corruption did not disgrace the Papal Court during the tenth and former part of the eleventh centuries, prevented its taking full effect and being systematically carried out before the time of Gregory VII. Still this change was inaugurated by Nicolas I., on the strength of the false decretals, and led to a great increase in the split between Eastern and Western Churches. In the next place, so far as public opinion was prepared for the reception of the Isidorian maxims, this was itself the result of earlier fabrications devised in the same spirit, the manufacture of which had been actively carried on at Rome since the beginning of the sixth century. Among these may be enumerated the spurious Acts of Roman Martyrs, the story of the Baptism of Constantine, the *Gesta Liberii*, the intepolation of St. Cyprian, the *Liber Pontificalis*, the Donation of Constantine, and several more. But "we may say with perfect truth, that without the pseudo-Isidore there would have been no Gregory VII., in this sense, that the Isidorian fictions formed the broad foundation on which the Gregorian edifice was built up." And the most important "stone" in that odifice, to use our author's expression, was the *Decretum* of Gratian, compiled about the middle of the twelfth century at Bologna, then the first school of law in Europe, and combining the Isidorian with many later fabrications into a coherent system. "There has never been a book published in the Church which has equalled its influence, though there is scarcely any other so bristling with gross errors, both accidental and designed." The various ways are then traced out in which the system thus defined has been made into a living reality, and has by degrees absorbed or ejected all counteracting influences in the Church, by means of the institution of papal legates, by exemptions and dispensations, by encroachments on episcopal jurisdiction and rights of patronage, by the oath of obedience imposed on bishops, by the working of the Inquisition and the Index, and above all, through the gradual formation and practical elevation to supreme power, in the place of the episcopate of earlier ages, of the Roman *Curia* and the College of Cardinals.

The state of universal corruption which the Church had been plunged into, owing in great measure, according to "Janus," to the result of this Papal system, and to which medieval writers bear abundant witness, led at last to a reaction, immediately precipitated by the schism of the Anti-popes following on the seventy years' captivity of Avignon; and hence the reforming Councils of the fifteenth century, assembled at Pisa, Constance, and Basle. The superiority of Popes to Councils was expressly defined at Constance, as matter of faith; and the binding force of this decree renewed during the earlier sessions of the Council of Basle, while still recognised as Ecumenical by Eugenius IV.—was repeatedly acknowledged by the Popes themselves. Nevertheless it has been the constant endeavour of later ultramontane writers, from Cardinal Torquemada and Bellarmine downwards, to get rid of it, and re-establish the medæval theory of papal autocracy, from whence they have deduced and thrown into dogmatic shape the doctrine of papal infallibility. These principles are formally asserted or implied in the Bull solemnly issued by Paul IV., "*Cum ex Apostolatus Officio*," and still more emphatically in the famous excommunicating Bull, "*In Cœnâ Domini*," first issued by Gregory XI., renewed by Gregory XII., and published afresh with additions, and with every circumstance of solemnity, by Pius V.; and which was annually read out every Holy Thursday at Rome for 200 years till Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) discontinued the practice. It is still, however, treated as having legal force in the Roman congregations and tribunals. The "reaction of the Papacy" from the blow it received at the Councils of Constance and Basle, and parried at the Council of Trent, and the elaboration of the infallibility theory by later theologians, chiefly of the Jesuit Order, are described in detail. There is a forcible criticism on the distinction they have attempted to establish between decisions of the Pope *ex cathedra* and his judgment as "a private doctor," and the manifold diversities of view as to what constitute the conditions of an *ex cathedra* judgment; as also on the moral difference between the infallibility of the Church and of the Popes. But on these points we cannot dwell here.

Both in conception and execution the work is, we conceive, unique even in German literature. Putting aside the first few pages, it may be fairly described as a history of the origin and growth of the doctrine of papal infallibility, and of the bearing of facts upon it. Such a work, if executed with candour and learning, would be interesting had it come from the pen of a Protestant author. It is doubly interesting when it emanates from writers who are so far from regarding the Roman primacy, with one school of Protestant critics, as a mysterious portent foreshadowed in the awful language of Apocalyptic denunciation, or with another as an almost superhuman masterpiece of ambitious craft, that they "share the conviction of all faithful Catholics that it rests on divine appointment, an i that the Church was founded on it from the beginning;" and everyday vindicate their plain speaking by the Scriptural maxim, "Meliora sunt vulnera diligentis, quam fraudulenta osculi odientis." We have thought we should best consult the convenience of our readers by analyzing rather than criticizing this work. For criticism indeed there is, in one sense, little room. Whatever may be ought of the opinions indicated or expressed by "Janus," they are throughout rigidly subordinated to a narrative of facts; and as they are stated with luminous precision, and supported in each case by reference to original authorities, every one can draw his own conclusions. Had the book been, as its title might at first sight seem to imply, merely a *Zeitschrift* evoked by the exigencies of present controversy, we should not have noticed it here. It is because it has an independent and permanent interest for the historical and theological student, quite apart from its bearing on the controversies of the day, and contains a great deal of what to the immense majority of English, if not also of German readers, will be entirely new matter, grouped round a common centre-point which gives unity and coherence to the whole, that it falls strictly within the province of this journal. Those who are able to do so will of course prefer to study it in the original. But considering how few Englishmen comparatively read German with facility, we are glad, for the sake of the many who do not, to see that a translation is already advertised as being in the press.

H. N. OXENHAM.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

WE understand (says the *Journal des Débats*) that Father Hyacinthe has left for the United States, where he will sojourn until the end of the year, when the business of the Œcumenical Council will actively begin. He left France on the day which the Superior-General of the Carmelites appointed for his return to the monastery. It is evident, after the grave decision which, as he said in his letter of the 20th September, he had arrived at, that he could not comply with such a command. The letters of his ecclesiastical superior show that it was attempted not only to embarrass Father Hyacinthe's other actions, but also to prevent his preaching; for the superior-general, in his letter of the 22nd ult., insisted that he should not interfere in questions discussed amongst Catholics. In other words, he summoned him not to favour in the pulpit of Notre Dame the liberal tendencies to which the distinguished preacher was ardently attached. To submit to such a command would be to renounce his dearest convictions. Besides there was only one way for Father Hyacinthe "to raise a great cry in the Church," to use Pascal's expression on the eve of the Council, and to make his voice heard in that assembly—that was, to leave the monastery. In remaining in it, or in demanding the dispensation of his vows in the regular way, his mouth would be closed when the Council offered a unique occasion of making a last warning reach the party which is ruining the Church; such, at least, was the opinion of Father Hyacinthe and of many other Catholics. Excommunication can only reach real faults. Now there is not any crime in raising before that high assembly the complaints of a sincere conscience and of a heart attached to the Church of Jesus Christ, in pursuing the only means which could make the hearing of that complaint possible in circumstances as exceptional as those which will accompany the holding, after a lapse of three centuries, of an Œcumenical Council.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble Cocoa machinery, produced what is undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa; that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

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Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,700.

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without the competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the Year 1868, was 43,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were..... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, for the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or cause, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or declaration of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed